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Tu. 374 gives occasion for a very thorough examination of all the cases found in Plautus of the verbs *posco* and *postulo* and their compounds. The conclusion reached is that *poscere ab aliquo* is not a Plautine construction, and that Plautus nowhere else joins *poscere* and *postulare*. The following emendation based on the reading of the Palatine MSS is proposed: *Pius pôlicêre quâm ego tê <dare> postulâ*. The use of *domi*, *domo*, *domum* (*domos*) is exhaustively examined, with some good textual suggestions, the most interesting being to read *exfieri domo* in Mr. 419 for *exferri domo* and to consider *domo* a dative. In like manner Plautus' use of the singular *foris* is considered, and the use of *praeda* with *de* and *cum*, the only prepositions with which it occurs. As Plautus uses *temperi* twenty times and *per tempus* five times, the inference is drawn that *in tempore* is un-Plautine, and the two passages where it occurs, Am. 877 and Cp. 836, are accordingly emended; but as Terence uses *in tempore* for *temperi* regularly, it is a little rash to deny that the usage may not have begun in Plautus. The construction of *prohibere*, the prosody of *deus*, the use of *ad forum* and *apud forum*, and of *ibo ut convenientiam* are examined in full. Then follow a great number of miscellaneous conjectures to the different plays arranged in alphabetical order. Many of these are ingenious, and most of them are well supported by parallel passages and a reference to the general usage of Plautus. In not a few cases the readings accepted by Goetz are proved to be wrong. Often the emendation suggested involves too great a departure from the MSS to command instant assent, however good sense it may make, e. g. in Au. 263 the MSS give *Íbo* igitur, *parabo*: *numquid mé vis?* *Istuc fiet vale*, where the metre shows that there is some corruption in the last three words. Dr. Abraham compares Ci. I 1, 120 and seven other passages, and says 'vix dubitabis idem quod Ci. I 1, 120, legitur etiam hoc loco Plauto restituere': *numquid mé vis? Ut valeds. Vale.* If we compare, however, Asin. 108 (Goetz),

Ego eo ád forum, nisi quid vis. || Ei, bene ámbula:

where the MSS have *fiet ne*, and Camerarius read *i, etiamne ambulas* (the reading *bene ambula* is due to Fleckeisen, and leaves the *et* of *fiet* unaccounted for), we may be tempted to find in *FIET* here too a corruption of *EI ET*. The emendation proposed for Am. 253,

Haec illi sic pugnáta pugnast úsque a mani ad vésperum,

is due to Studemund, and the whole dissertation, which is dedicated to him, doubtless owes much to his inspiration. The criticism is very minute, but minute criticism to-day often overthrows the brilliant guesses of the master Ritschl.

M. WARREN.

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The Tale of Gamelyn. From the Harleian MS No. 7334, collated with six other MSS. Edited with Notes and a Glossarial Index by the Rev. WALTER W. SKEAT, M. A., LL. D. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1884.

In the small compass of sixty-four pages Professor Skeat has given us a very handy edition of The Tale of Gamelyn, which deserved this separate reproduction both from a linguistic and a literary point of view. While it is no longer regarded as written by Chaucer, having been in fact written about the

time of Chaucer's birth (1340), it was, doubtless, found by some copyist among his papers, and if he had lived to complete the Canterbury Tales, we should, in all probability, have had it worked over and put into the mouth of the Yeoman, as Urry first suggested in his edition of Chaucer (1721), and Mr. Skeat concurs. The misnomer under which it appears in some editions of Chaucer, "The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn," is due to its position in the MSS immediately after the imperfect Cook's Tale, but Mr. Skeat says (p. xiv, note) that this title in the best MS, Harl. 7334, from which he prints, "is merely scribbled as a head-line to the pages in a much later hand than that of the original scribe." From three of the best MSS of the Canterbury Tales, and one other, it is omitted altogether, though it is found in at least ten MSS. The metre alone is sufficient to deny it to Chaucer, but the language also has a more archaic cast than his, and justifies the earlier date.

Mr. Skeat has provided an excellent Introduction, with notice of the grammar and metre, notes, and a glossary. The Tale belongs to the Robin Hood series, shows close connection with "A Poem on the Times of Edward II," assigned to about 1320, and was written probably not long after the poem. Its language resembles the later writings of Robert of Brunne, and it is a good representative of the East Midland dialect of that period. It has few Scandinavian words, not more than twenty, half of which occur in Chaucer, and not very many Norman-French words, about 160 in the 902 lines of the Tale.

It is valuable in literature from having supplied the prototype of Lodge's novel, "Euphues' Golden Legacy," on which Shakspere based his "As You Like It." Mr. Skeat gives a short sketch of the story as it appears in Lodge's novel, the latter part of which is unlike the Tale of Gamelyn. In respect to the metre Mr. Skeat finds seven types of the first half-line, three with three accents and four with four accents; and the second half-line usually has three accents. This arrangement seems objectionable; the line appears to be rather a derivative from the Anglo-Saxon long line, the first half-line containing two or three accents, and the second usually two, more than one unaccented syllable coming between the accented syllables. The rules for final *-e* apply here as in Chaucer, and the grammar is similar, though the inflexions are somewhat fuller. The book is well edited, and will further the study of Middle English, for promoting which we are already so much indebted to the Clarendon Press and its able editors.

J. M. GARNETT.

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Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der Germanischen Philologie. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Deutsche Philologie in Berlin. Sechster Jahrgang, 1884.

The second part of the sixth annual volume of the above work has just appeared, completing the volume. In addition to the sections heretofore included, one has been inserted on the Sixteenth Century, so that the work presents now a complete annual bibliography of all works, dissertations, periodical essays, and book-notices that appear in the department of Germanic philology to the 16th century inclusive. The present volume, with the Registers of Names and Subjects, comprises 418 pages, of which the section appropriated